

# THI

THE'SIS. *n. f.* [*these*, Fr. *Sérís*.] A position; something laid down; affirmatively or negatively.  
The truth of what you here lay down,  
By some example should be shewn.  
An honest, but a simple pair,  
May serve to make this *thesis* clear. *Prior*.  
THE'SMOTHESE. *n. f.* [*thesmōthetē*, Fr. *Thesmōthesis*; *Thesmōs* and *thesis*.] A lawgiver.  
THE'URGY. *n. f.* [*Thyrgia*.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey*.  
THEW. *n. f.* [*Scap*, Saxon.]  
1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour.

Home report these happy news,  
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thews*.  
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,  
And straight deliver'd to a fairy knight,  
To be upbrought in gentle *thews* and martial might. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *Scop*, *the thigh*, or some such meaning.  
Nature crescent does not grow alone  
In *thews* and bulk; hut, as this temple waxes,  
The inward service of the mind and soul  
Grows wide withal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
Will you tell me, master Shallow, how to chuse a man?  
Care I for the limbs, the *thews*, the stature, bulk and big  
femblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

THE'WED. *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accustomed.

But he was wife and wary of her will,  
And ever held his hand upon his heart;  
Yet would not seem so rude, and *thewed* in ill,  
As to despise so courteous seeming part. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
THEY. *n. f.* in the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*Si*, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.  
*They* are in a most warlike preparation. *Shak. Coriolanus*.  
Why do you keep alone?  
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,  
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died  
With them *they* think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
The Spaniard  
Must now confess, if *they* have any goodness, *Shakespeare*.  
The trial just and noble.  
*They* eat on beds of silk and gold,  
At ivory tables, or wood fold  
Dearer than it. *Benj. Johnson's Catalogue*.  
*They* know  
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior*.  
2. Those men; those women; opposed to some others.  
Only *they*,  
That come to hear a merry play,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
'Tis remarkable, that *they*  
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior*.  
3. It is used indefinitely; as the French on *dit*.  
There, as *they* say, perpetual night is found  
In silence brooding on thy unhappy ground. *Dryden*.  
THIBLE. *n. f.* A slice; a scumner; a spatula.  
THICK. *adj.* [*dicce*, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Danish; *thickur*, Islandick.]

1. Not thin.  
2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.  
God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant  
flume of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the  
air of *thick* vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh*.  
To warm milk pour spirit of nitre; the milk presently  
after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; sculent.  
Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,  
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,  
To *thick* cy'd musing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakespeare*.  
A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel *thick* or  
foul; but when that is past, it grows clear of itself. *Temple*.  
Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide  
With heavy strokes the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addison*.  
4. Great in circumference; not slender.  
My little finger shall be *thicker* than his loins. *1 Kings xii.*  
Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with  
fatness. *Dent. xxxii. 15.*  
5. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.  
They charged the defendants with their small shot and  
Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles*.  
Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main showers than  
sprinkling drops or dews; for the next St. George's day he  
was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber,  
and an annual pension given him. *Watson*.  
This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often  
about. *Spelman*.

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,  
And where they fell as certainly they flew. *Roscommon*.  
6. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.  
It brought them to a hollow cave,  
Amid the *thickest* woods. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke xi. 29.*  
Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,  
Nor *thicker* harvests on rich Hermus rise,  
Than stand these troops. *Dryden's Æn.*  
He fought secure of fortune as of fame;  
Still by new maps the island might be shewn;  
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,  
*Thick* as the galaxy with stars is sown. *Dryden*.  
Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough toge-  
ther in life to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison*.  
7. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.  
He through a little window cast his sight,  
Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryden*.  
The speedy horse  
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,  
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden*.  
Next the proud palace of Salerno stood  
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden*.  
Bring it near some *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer*.  
8. Coarse; not thin.  
It tasteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or  
some such *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon*.  
*Thick*-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more dry-  
ing than ordinary grass. *Mortimer's Haybandy*.  
9. Without proper intervals of articulation.  
Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,  
Became the accents of the valiant,  
To seem like him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
THICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. The thickest part or time when any thing is thickest.  
Achimenes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great  
part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the  
dust and smoke presently entered his men. *Knolles*.  
2. *Thick and thin*. Whatever is in the way.  
Through perils both of wind and limb,  
Through *thick and thin* she followed him. *Hudibras*.  
When first the dawn appears upon his chin,  
For a small sum to swear through *thick and thin*. *Dryden*.  
THICK. *adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb  
from the adjective.]  
1. Frequently; fast.  
'Tis some disaaster,  
Or else he would not fend so *thick*. *Denham's Sophy*.  
I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;  
This way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.  
2. Closely.  
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;  
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,  
Of *thick* sprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden*.  
A little plat of ground *thick* sown, is better than a great  
field which lies fallow. *Norris's Myiel*.  
3. To a great depth.  
If you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the bone. *Wise*.  
Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern  
Our frauds, unless they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addison*.  
4. *Thick and threefold*. In quick succession; in great numbers.  
They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one expe-  
rienced stager discovered the plot. *L'Estrange's Fab.*  
To THICKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.]  
1. To make thick.  
2. To make close; to fill up interstices.  
Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken*  
and cool it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
3. To condense; to concreate.  
The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat, exceed-  
ing a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of  
heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous  
mass. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
4. To strengthen; to confirm.  
'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;  
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,  
That do demonstrate thinly. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
5. To make frequent.  
6. To make close or numerous.  
To THICKEN. *v. n.*  
1. To grow thick.  
2. To grow dense or muddy.  
Thy lustre *thickens*  
When he shines by. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
3. To concreate; to be consolidated.  
Water flipt gives birth  
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior*.  
4. To grow close or numerous.  
The press of people *thickens* to the court,  
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report.  
He saw the crowd *thickening*, and desired to know how  
many there were. *Dryden*.  
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The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies  
From westward when the show'ry kids arise,  
Or pattering hail comes pouring on the main, *Addison*.  
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain.  
THICKET. *n. f.* [*diccet*, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of  
trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew you hither,  
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park.  
Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found  
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman*.  
Chus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through  
those desert regions, which the length of one hundred and  
thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and  
permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join them-  
selves into one main body and forest. *Raleigh*.  
How often, from the steep  
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard  
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,  
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,  
Singing their great Creator? *Milton*.  
My brothers slept to the next *thicket* side  
To bring me berries. *Milton*.  
Now Leda's twins  
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;  
Nor had they mis'd, but he to *thickets* fled,  
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed. *Dryden*.  
I've known young Juba life before the sun,  
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,  
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addison's Cato*.  
THICKLY. *adv.* [from *thick*.] Deeply; to a great quantity.  
Mending crack'd receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them  
with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle*.  
THICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *thick*.]  
1. The state of being thick; density.  
2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter  
interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light  
entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my  
hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle*.  
3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.  
Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay on the  
top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.  
Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and  
anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout  
forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 444.*  
Discases imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood,  
come often from the contrary cause. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
5. Imperviousness; closeness.  
The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew  
into them all the birds of the country. *Addison*.  
6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.  
A person found in himself, being at some times subject to  
a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder*.  
What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise be-  
tween the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I  
should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift*.  
THICK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.  
Pleas'd to hear their *thick-scull'd* judges cry,  
Well mov'd! oh finely said!  
This downright fighting fool, this *thick-scull'd* hero,  
This blunt unthinking instrument of death,  
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden*.  
THICKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *set*.] Close planted.  
His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,  
His neck shoots up a *thicket* thorny wood;  
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,  
And stands erected, like a field of spears. *Dryden*.  
The world is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of  
the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things view-  
ed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of na-  
ture, which some few alone have the skill to discern. *Grew*.  
THICKSKIN. *n. f.* [*thick* and *skin*.] A coarse gross man; a  
numskul.

The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren fort,  
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,  
Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake. *Shakespeare*.  
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that *thief* is he that takes of or from a man his *thie*, that is,  
his *thrift* or means whereby he *thrives*.]  
1. One who takes what belongs to another: the *thief* steals by  
force, and the *robber* by violence; but these senses are con-  
founded.  
Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakespeare*.  
This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John*.  
Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,  
Because he took it not by lawless force?

Am I obliged by that t'assist his rapines, *Dryden*.  
And to maintain his murders?  
2. An exercise in the snuff of a candle.  
Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,  
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow. *May*.  
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and bring them to justice.  
A wolf pall'd by as the *thief-leader* were dragging a fox  
to execution. *L'Estrange*.  
My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,  
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend. *Bramston*.  
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THIEVERY. *n. f.* [from *thieve*.]  
1. The practice of stealing.  
Ne how to scape great punishment and shame,  
For their false treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser*.  
Master, be one of them; 'tis an honourable kind of  
*thievery*. *Shakespeare*.  
Do villainy, do, since you profess to do't,  
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakespeare*.  
He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a de-  
sign upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof,  
and catch therein the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth  
fume. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. ii.*  
Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good  
and honest. *South*.  
2. That which is stolen.  
Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,  
Crams his rich *thievery* up he knows not how. *Shakespeare*.  
THIEVISH. *adj.* [from *thief*.]  
1. Given to stealing; practising theft.  
What, would'st thou have me go and beg my food?  
Or with a bafe and boist'rous sword enforce  
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shakespeare*.  
O *thievish* night,  
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars;  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mist and lonely traveller?  
The *thievish* God suspected him, and took  
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke;  
Discover not the theft. *Addison*.  
2. Secret; sly.  
Four and twenty times the pilot's glass  
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakespeare*.  
THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.  
They lay not to live by their worke,  
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser's Husb.*  
THIEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *thievish*.] Disposition to steal;  
habit of stealing.  
THIGH. *n. f.* [*Scop*, Saxon; *thieo*, Islandick; *die*, Dutch.]  
The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee.  
The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body:  
its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it  
is a little convex and round on its fore-side, but a little hol-  
low, with a long and small ridge on its back-side. *Quincy*.  
He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of  
joint. *Gen. xxxii. 25.*  
The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wise*.  
THILK. pronoun. [*thilk*, Saxon.] That same. Obsolete.  
I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love!  
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,  
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser's Past.*  
THILL. *n. f.* [*thille*, Saxon; a piece of timber cut.] The  
shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the  
last horse is placed.  
More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the  
fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the  
*thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer's Husb.*  
THILL-HORSE. *n. f.* [*thill* and *horse*.] The last horse; the  
THILLER. *n. f.* horse that goes between the shafts.  
Whose bridle and saddle, whil'ther and nal,  
With collars and harness for *thiller* and al. *Tusser*.  
What a beard hast thou got? thou hast got more hair on  
thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horse has on his tail. *Shak.*  
THIMBLE. *n. f.* [This is supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted  
from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women secure their  
fingers from the needle when they sew.  
Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,  
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;  
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,  
Their needles to lances. *Shakespeare's King John*.  
Examine Venus and the Moon,  
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves  
sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles*; which, when  
the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed  
by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne*.  
THYME.

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With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mist and lonely traveller?  
The *thievish* God suspected him, and took  
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke;  
Discover not the theft. *Addison*.  
2. Secret; sly.  
Four and twenty times the pilot's glass  
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakespeare*.  
THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.  
They lay not to live by their worke,  
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser's Husb.*  
THIEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *thievish*.] Disposition to steal;  
habit of stealing.  
THIGH. *n. f.* [*Scop*, Saxon; *thieo*, Islandick; *die*, Dutch.]  
The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee.  
The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body:  
its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it  
is a little convex and round on its fore-side, but a little hol-  
low, with a long and small ridge on its back-side. *Quincy*.  
He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of  
joint. *Gen. xxxii. 25.*  
The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wise*.  
THILK. pronoun. [*thilk*, Saxon.] That same. Obsolete.  
I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love!  
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,  
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser's Past.*  
THILL. *n. f.* [*thille*, Saxon; a piece of timber cut.] The  
shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the  
last horse is placed.  
More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the  
fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the  
*thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer's Husb.*  
THILL-HORSE. *n. f.* [*thill* and *horse*.] The last horse; the  
THILLER. *n. f.* horse that goes between the shafts.  
Whose bridle and saddle, whil'ther and nal,  
With collars and harness for *thiller* and al. *Tusser*.  
What a beard hast thou got? thou hast got more hair on  
thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horse has on his tail. *Shak.*  
THIMBLE. *n. f.* [This is supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted  
from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women secure their  
fingers from the needle when they sew.  
Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,  
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;  
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,  
Their needles to lances. *Shakespeare's King John*.  
Examine Venus and the Moon,  
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves  
sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles*; which, when  
the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed  
by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne*.  
THYME.